

465 ment has been slower and they have not yet reached the same
434 degree of intensity of labor which we found in factories. Jews
play a great part in commercial life.

162 Among the lower categories of civil servants, Ukrainians were
465 in the majority from the beginning, while representatives of
511 foreign nationalities increased in the higher services. The average
647 salary of Soviet officials throws little light on the standard of
living in this group of the population because the difference
between higher and lower employees is again considerable. In-
comes in the lower ranks were very small while the higher offi-
cials had a life of ease and could on occasion even afford
luxury. Engineers are among the most privileged while teachers
and actors are much worse off. The legal status of the Soviet
official was entirely insecure; they lived constantly under threat
of a "purge" or of being denounced as disturbing the process
of Soviet economy. The higher ranks of bureaucrats were here
in special danger.

162 The small group of the professional class (doctors, writers,
lawyers), in spite of their freedom, was dependent on the appa-
ratus of the Soviet State. The group of outcasts was most to
be pitied, i. e. those who had been expelled by the regime from
social intercourse, e. g. merchants, artisans, and priests. After
identity cards were introduced and "socially dangerous" persons
removed, this group greatly decreased.

162 Another group, finally, is formed by Ukrainians living
167 outside the frontiers of Ukrainian territory, who as "Kur-
697 kuls", "Pests", "Saboteurs" were sent to concentration camps in
the North and in Siberia. The "Nationalists" are also included in
this group. And the colonisation of remote frontier areas in
Soviet Russia required forest laborers, miners and factory wor-
kers, who had to help in the coal mines of Siberia and in build-
ing up industrial concerns in Central Asia. It is impossible to
give statistics for the proportion of Ukrainians in this group,
but they cannot be ignored as they will certainly return home
and play an important rôle in Ukraine whenever the general
situation is altered.

162 In Ukrainian areas outside of the Soviet Union, conditions
167 resemble those obtaining in Western Europe. The Ukrainian

maintained by the Zemstvos (local organizations somewhat similar to County Councils, elected by citizens with a certain property census). 491

Quite recently the planning of the organization of the road system of the Soviet Union was put in the hands of the planning commission. It seems that important sums are to be spent on this project. It is almost unnecessary to mention that great economic transformations could be brought about by the construction even of a few thousand kilometres of roads, especially in New Russia where the composition of the soil makes the present tracks absolutely impassable after the slightest rain. Many villages still remain almost isolated from the rest of the world during periods of bad weather and are only connected with their respective centres by telegraph and, in case of their defect, by postmen on horseback.

The question of roads which we have approached 647
allows us a small diversion. We can say a few words 744
about the Zemstvos. This organization was distinguished 657
after the abolition of serfdom as a factor of the 657
first order in the development of the economic organism
of the country, of the raising of the well-being of the
population, of public hygiene, and of instruction.
Having resources resulting from taxes on the land, the
Zemstvos were able to cover Ukrainian territory, as
also that of the whole of Russia, with a dense network
of hospitals, veterinary centres, agricultural advisory
bureaux, of experimental fields, of credit and trade
co-operatives, and insurance offices, and finally of
primary and even technical schools. The personnel of 647
the Zemstvos, recruited among the intelligentsia often
belonging to the popular classes, was always conspicuous
by its devotion to the cause and did not lack in highly
qualified specialists who did not hesitate to sacrifice

647 their career and the assurance of a good income for the meagre appointments as an official. It is sufficient just to glance at the statistics of the Russian Empire in order to realize what a gigantic increase in the development of civilization was reached by the effort of the Russian intellectuals and specialists. Public instruction had developed in these fifty years to an enormous extent, [871] infant mortality had fallen by more than 60 per cent, [165] epidemics had experienced a great fall, as also cattle diseases, and the yield of the land had increased in the [164] southern regions by more than 30 per cent. The improvement of the different breeds of horses and cattle was already evident on the eve of the Great War.

206 The backward country which Russia was supposed to be in the eyes of Westerners, including also the Ukraine, had in 1912 a big network of telephone lines in the country and especially in the region of Vinnitza, where the organization of the Zemstvos was especially active.

505 As to the river system, as we have already seen, it is very poor and is limited to four rivers, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Boug, and the Donietz, of which the Dnieper alone is of any interest. The transport capacity of this one important river has been for ever spoiled by the rapids which make navigation impossible along a [503] considerable distance. It is only after the building of the *Dnieprogues*, whose gigantic barrage had submerged the rapids along a distance of about one hundred kilometres, that an uninterrupted river route was established, linking the upper Dnieper with the Black Sea.

This river drains the greater part of the Ukraine and has left its mark upon the whole historic and economic evolution of the country.

Before the Great War the annual tonnage of transports

IV UNRRA ASSISTANCE TO THE UKRAINE

Distribution of UNRRA Supplies

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731 UNRRA supplies for the Ukraine are handed over to the government at the port of entry (usually Odessa on the Black Sea); and the government is then responsible for arranging distribution.

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647 Like most other countries receiving UNRRA help, the Ukrainian Government has established a special organization to supervise the reception, warehousing, and distribution of all UNRRA goods received. This organization - which has on its staff specialists in food, industrial equipment, agricultural rehabilitation, food processing machinery, medical supplies, transport, accounting and distribution - is called the Department of UNRRA Supplies, and is directly responsible to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

The Department (headed by Mr. V.V. Khomyak) works in close liaison with the various ministries of the Ukrainian Government, and with the UNRRA Mission. On the basis of decisions made by the particular ministries concerned, it draws up plans for the distribution of UNRRA supplies and keeps a central record of their sales and of the proceeds expended by the government for further relief projects.

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731 Most UNRRA shipments for both the Ukraine and Byelorussia have arrived through the port of Odessa; and since early 1946 an UNRRA officer has been stationed there to handle problems connected with delivery. Before an UNRRA shipment comes in, the authorities at Odessa are notified of the ship's name, its expected time of arrival, and the nature of its cargo. As soon as possible after the ship lands, discharging of cargo begins. Stevedoring labour is supplied by the port commander's service organization, "Inflot", which also furnishes checkers to work in the ship's hold and on the docks, counting the supplies and reporting any damaged goods. As the cargo is unloaded, perishable items, such as clothing and cheese, are placed in warehouses on the docks, and seeds in a warehouse in the suburbs of Odessa. Packaged goods, such as canned meat, army rations, and juices, are piled on the dock at shipside and finally into freight cars.

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731 Directives for the distribution of the supplies (based upon decisions of the recipient ministries concerned) are issued by the Department of UNRRA Supplies to the Ministry of Foreign Trade representative in Odessa, whose office then instructs the railroad and barge authorities, providing such information as the name and location of the organization or governmental authority receiving the supplies, and a description of the goods to be delivered.

[6:5] UNRRA relief supplies are either sold to individual ration-card or permit holders, or distributed to collectives, co-operatives, and other